THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EXPLOSION.

Further Particulars.

THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

Scenes at the Hospitals.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroners Keenan and Young visited the scene of the explosion last evening. Coroner Keenan will hold an investigation. He will not begin for several days; perhaps not before next week. It is intended it shall be searching and thorough, and the opinion of several experts with reference to the condition of the boiler and material of which it is made, and the amount of steam carried at the time will be obtained. The jury will be composed of business men or practical merchants able to render an intelligent verdict according to the evidence, and place the blame for this appalling calamity where it properly belongs. The jury will view the bodies at the Morgue, and permits will then be given by Coroner Keenan for their removal by their relatives or undertakers. By order of the Coroner no permits for their removal were granted yesterday or last night.

THEORY OF THE EXPLOSION.

No theory is offered by the officers of the Company as to the cause of the disaster. The engineer of the Northfield says that when the Westfield steamed out from the island she had four cocks of water and from the fact that only a slight report accompanied the explosion he thinks there could have been but a small head of steam on. Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company, says that there was a Government safety valve attached to the boiler. The collector asserts positively that there could have been more than two hundred and fifty persons on board the boat. The Westfield being an extra boat, and but few persons aware that it had been placed on the line, he holds that it was not possible for so many to have been on her, as though she had been on her regular trip.

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Mayor Carroll, of Syracuse, says: "I was standing on the main deck, leaning against the rail reading a newspaper; Mr. Eckel and Mr. Shedlock were standing beside me. Mr. Phillipson and Lee were sitting in the forward cabin; suddenly there was a terrific explosion, the violence of which hurled me into the air and I fell into the hold among a confused mass of dead and dying men, women and children. I was nearly covered with debris, and was almost blinded by dust and dirt. Recovering in a moment I groped my way through the darkness and succeeded out without assistance. It seemed as if everything I took hold of was red hot. My hands were dreadfully burned. A jet of steam struck me on the forehead, and some falling pieces of wood or iron burned my ankles as I was greeing my way out. The scene was frightful, and the groans of the wounded appalling. With the explosion the air seemed rent with shrieks. I finally made my way through the debris, and as the cloud of dust cleared away I gained the deck and was assisted to the landing. There was no premonition, no sound of escaping steam, but while all were gaily chatting or looking about, the explosion took place, with a heavy rumbling sound like the blasting of rocks. I saw people hurled hither and thither, and then all was darkness for a moment. I hope never to behold another such fearful scene."

Mr. Sherlock's statement:—I was standing alongside of Mayor Carroll, smoking a cigar and watching the people, when I was suddenly hoisted into the air. It seemed to me that I should never come down; but I did, and fell headlong into the water, sinking I know not how many feet deep. The splash into the water brought me to my senses, and being an excellent swimmer, I rose to the surface. My head came in contact with something hard, and believing that I had risen under the boat, I held my hand and struck out for the light. Reaching the surface, I was helped out of the water by the people on the wharf.

THE WOUNDED VISITORS.

The Mayor and his associates, on making their way through the crowd, were driven to the Grand Central Hotel, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Fisher. When visited by the reporters last evening they were comparatively comfortable, and hope to be able to endure the journey home by to-morrow. Mayor Carroll was bolstered in a large arm chair, with his hands enveloped in cloths, which were continually moistened by soothing liquids. Their associate, Alderman Bradley, was all attention, and doing all in his power to alleviate their suffering. If one half of the reports are true, the Government Inspector should be indicted by a grand jury. Had his examination of the boiler been thorough, the disaster could not have happened. It seems that the engineer apprehended an explosion, for he says that he looked at the patch on the cylinder last Thursday, and an examination of the cylinder which was blown out shows that the iron had been eaten out around the rivets until it was as thin as four sheets of letter paper. Grappling for the dead bodies was kept up all night, and is still going on.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Shortly after midnight Warden Brennan reported that there were over forty dead bodies in Bellevue, and that there were about sixty who were most horribly scalded and bruised, many of whom will doubtless die. He said that over ten thousand persons visited the hospital after dark, and that the whole force of surgeons and assistants were completely worn out.

SCENE ON THE EXPLODED BOAT.

Late yesterday the Westfield was taken in tow by her sister vessel Northfield, and is to be taken to the foot of Eighth street for repairs. The character of the explosion was such as to tear away and entirely ruin one half the vessel. Nothing can be seen but one mass of iron, timber, hats, shoes, parasols, umbrellas, and pieces of torn clothing of every description. The windows and doors aft of the boat had been shattered and torn from their hinges, and the benches and settees lying in confusion. The company estimate the damage of the vessel at $12,000, the principal loss being the wreck of the boiler. The boat was known as an extra one, and was only used on Sundays and holidays, or at hours when the tide of travel set strongly to Staten Island; she was accustomed to make three trips on Sundays, starting at 11½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M., from Whitehall Landing, coming between the regular boats which make hourly trips. She was about to start on her first trip, yesterday, and was two or three minutes behind her time when the boiler exploded. There were from two hundred to two hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, according to the statement of the officers and the tickets taken. Most of the passengers were congregated almost directly over the boiler, on the southerly part of the boat, in order to catch the fresh breeze blowing from the south.

SEARCHING FOR FRIENDS.

Thousands of people are congregated around Bellevue Hospital this morning eager to hear something of friends supposed to be killed or injured by yesterday's explosion. A large force of police is engaged in preserving order amid the general rush and excitement of the occasion. Of the forty dead bodies brought to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, twenty have already been removed by their friends for interment. Nine of the bodies still at the hospital have been recognized and will be removed to-day, and in the Morgue there are eleven victims of the explosion yet unrecognized. On one slab are the bodies of a woman and two children; on another slab those of a woman and child, and on another that of a woman. There are five bodies of men. Most of the bodies present a frightful appearance, for in addition to the fact that they are swollen and the features distorted by the water, they have in most cases been terribly scalded. Since an early hour there is a regular file in and out of the Morgue, either from curiosity to witness the awful spectacle of the unreorganized dead lying there or with painful interest, trying yet fearful of recognizing among the unknown victims the features of a relative or friend. There are about sixty injured victims of the explosion in one ward at Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons state that at least half of them are beyond recovery.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

About nine o'clock this morning the body of Matilda Nelson, aged seven years, who was killed by the explosion, was found in the water at the slip off Staten Ferry, and was removed to the station house.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Deputy Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was among those scalded by the explosion yesterday, died this morning.

THE SYRACUSE DELEGATION.

The members of the Syracuse delegation who were injured yesterday by the explosion on the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, are all doing well.

CENTRE STREET HOSPITAL.

Crowds of people have been congregated during the morning around the Centre Street Hospital, where many of those injured by the explosion on the Westfield, yesterday, are lying. Public interest in regard to the full extent of the terrible disaster is on the increase, and the explosion is the theme of conversation among all classes of people.

THE DEAD.

The total number of deaths from the boat explosion yesterday is thus far fifty-seven. The following are the names of victims identified in addition to those previously reported: Andrew Coyle, Isaac W. Hayward, Monroe Freland, Samuel Phillips, Samuel Phillips, Jr., Rachel Phillips, Patrick Finley, Matilda Nelson, Eliza Reeder, Michael Finn, Lawrence McCormick, Ellen Groom, Rudolph Uhlman, Mrs. Rudolph Uhlman, Arthur Chinevere, William Scheffus, Mary McCall, Patrick Landus, Mary Riedhaff, Emily F Riedhaff, John Beck, George H. Horn, J. J. Jinks, Henry Korn, Louisa Ellsasser, Louis Needhaff, G. L. Statts, Amelia Tigh, Mrs. Catharine Chandler, and John W. Risley. Seventeen of the killed and twenty-four of the wounded were residents of Brooklyn.

INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT.

Thomas P. Powers, inspector of boilers in Brooklyn and Examining Engineer, inspected the boiler of the Westfield to-day, and states that the explosion occurred from overpressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water; on the contrary, there is every sign that there was plenty of water in the boiler.

DIVING FOR BODIES.

E. R. Lowe, the submarine diver who recovered the body of Doc. Simmons at the Hamburg disaster, is looking for the bodies of the lost by the explosion.

NO ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

Up to a late hour to-night no additional deaths are reported of patients in the Bellevue Hospital. Andrew Nestill of 92 Vandom street, who had his skull fractured by a piece of boiler, is in immediate danger of death. At nine o'clock the Morgue was closed and policemen stationed at all the approaches to keep the crowds back, who all day and up to a late hour strove to gain admission. There are twenty bodies in the Morgue awaiting interment, and two unrecognized.

INVESTIGATION.

Experts said to be acting under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury examined the fragments of the boiler at Police Headquarters.

CINCINNATI.

The Sunday Law.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A meeting called to give expression to the sentiments of the friends of the Sunday laws now sought to be repealed here, was held to-night at Pike's Opera House. Fully three thousand ladies and gentlemen were present. It was composed largely of our best citizens. Upward of two thousand more sought admission, but could not get in. Addresses were made by prominent citizens and clergymen, who were enthusiastically applauded. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Sunday laws, State and municipal, were wise, judicious and whole some enactments, in complete harmony with the State and Federal Constitutions, the genius of the Government and moral convictions of the founders of our institution, and announcing opposition to any change of policy that would repeal them; that the demand for repeal was upon religious grounds, not coming from the toiling multitude, nor from those engaged in a legitimate and honorable trade, but from pleasure seekers and dealers in intoxicating liverages, whose business tended to lawlessness, poverty and crime and could not be regarded as the voice of the people should not influence law makers; that the preservation of the civil Sabbath substantially as now regulated by law, was indispensable to the moral and physical welfare of the laboring classes, and the best and only available means of protecting them from capitalists and of securing to them a regular stated day of rest was imperative by nature's laws. They protested against the proposition to repeal the Sunday laws, and would labor to maintain unaltered the time honored policy of the Government in regard to the toleration and protection of religion.

IRISH MILITIA.

Paul Bagley, now in Kentucky, has addressed O'Donovan Rossa, in New York, expressing his regret that they have resolved to raise Irish militia regiments in New York city, and asking him to say to General Thomas F. Burke and other Fenian exiles that he should regret seeing their names connected with any movement to disturb the peace of the common country.

TENNESSEE.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—R. B. McGee, a prominent citizen of Trenton, Tenn., and prior to the war President of the branch of the State Bank at that place, was arrested here last evening on a charge of passing counterfeit money. On searching his baggage some $1,200 in counterfeit United States Treasury notes were found. Owing to the high social position enjoyed by McGee, his arrest has caused considerable sensation.

DIED.

Captain David H. Todd, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, and brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died at Huntsville, Alabama, last night, of consumption

COUNTERFEITER ESCAPED.

R. B. McGee, arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes, was taken before United States Commissioner Channing Smith to-day, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail. About seven o'clock this evening he managed to scale the wall and escaped. As he was sixty-six years of age, it is a mystery how he accomplished the feat.

BRIDGE STOCKS.

A special from Paducah to-day says all the stock in the Paducah and Illinois bridge over the Ohio at that place was subscribed for to-day.

CLEVELAND.

Bold Robbery.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—A bold robbery was committed on Saturday at the house of Luther P. Gay, about six miles from Medina, Ohio. Mr. Gay was at home alone; the rest of the family were attending a picnic. When in the yard about noon, he was addressed by two strangers. One, who had a policeman's star on his breast, pointed a revolver at Mr. Gay's head, and the other said, "I arrest you in the name of the United States as a counterfeiter," and at the same time putting his hands in irons. The robbers then took him to the house blindfolded and tied him to a bed, demanding the keys to his safe. Being unable to find them they blew the safe open with powder and robbed it of $5,000 in United States bonds and several thousand dollars in bills. They succeeded in making their escape.

Probably Suicide.

DETROIT, July 31.—The body of French, late cashier of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, was found in the Sidenham river near Wallaceburg, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon. He undoubtedly committed suicide.

FIRE.

The boat house of the Excelsior club and four ice houses, the property of Seitz Brothers, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is fifteen thousand dollars. The boat club lose all their boats and furniture.

NEW YORK.

Suits Instituted—Distinguished Arrivals—Sanitary Inspectors Discharged—Beaten to Beath—New Counterfeits.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

SUITS INSTITUTED.

Andrew J Garvey and a number of other claimants, begin suits in the Supreme Court to-day to recover from the city amounts which they allege are due for work on public buildings. Garvey sues for $169,000, Horace D. Badger for $70,000, and Edmund Jones for $30,000. The latter gentleman claims from the Supreme Court a mandamus compelling the controller to pay him $30,000 of this amount.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers in the steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, are A. B. Darling, J. H. Bailey, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Wirt Sikes and Olive Logan.

DISCHARGED.

The Brooklyn Health Board to-day discharged four out of seven of the Sanitary Inspectors in consequence of the recent rapid abatement of small pox in that city.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Catharine Rider, of South Brooklyn, was beaten to death by her husband this morning.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

New counterfeit twenties on the United States National Bank of Washington were put in circulation here this evening.

ARRIVED.

The steamer France, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE Countess Montijo, the ex-Empress' mother, is a marvelously good woman of business, and exercises the most thorough surveillance over her property, which has consequently greatly increased in value since her husband's death.

PROFESSORS Huber and Friedrich, of Munich, have been invited to assist at a meeting of Italian "Old Catholics," the name taken by Dr. Dollinger's followers at Florence. The general congress of "Old Catholics" will take place at Munich in September next.

THE *Gazette de Constance* announces that everything is prepared at the chateau of Arenenberg for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon and his suite. At the farm ten new rooms are being constructed which are to be completed in a few nights. The theatre has been dismantled and transformed into lodgings for the servants. Several horses, carriages and valuable objects have already arrived.

EVERY conceivable device is being resorted to with the view of establishing the identity of the late Earl of Aberdeen with the young man, George H. Osborne, who perished in the Hero. The Tichborne case brings home to many minds the great inconvenience of a doubtful claimant with expense of $7,500 per diem in law! It is calculated that the expenses already incurred in identifying Lord Aberdeen amount to $100,000! How troublesome and costly is waywardness and eccentricity!

THE following declaration of Father Hyacinthe has been received at Munich "I give the fullest and most unreserved assent to the declarations signed at Munich by Professor Dollinger and his friends, confident that this meritorious act of faith, knowledge, and conscience will be the starting point and centre of a reformation movement which alone can and will save the Catholic Church." The excommunication of Max Hort, priest of Straubing, has been announced from his own pulpit, for his refusal to accept the infallibility dogma.

A DELICATE task it was to select from 2,000 young ladies of Berlin one who should have the honor of presenting the golden wreath to Emperor William upon his entrance into his capital. More than that number, however, made application for the position; and the one finally entrusted with the task was selected, not only because of her great beauty, but also because she had distinguished herself during the war as a hospital nurse. The Emperor will hereafter take care of the lady, and in case of her marriage give her a dower of $5,000.

WE ARE informed that a vast association will be formed, having for its object the fusion of Belgium and Holland under the name of the Federal Republic of the Netherlands. It appears that this idea meets with numerous adherents in the two countries. The union of Belgium and Holland under a truely republican government would be, indeed, an immense advantage for their common prosperity. Belgium would bring to the association her flourishing industry; Holland her rich commerce and her colonies. United, they would soon ferm a powerful republic, which other nations would be obliged to respect.

THE divinity hedging royalty in these days does not amount to much, but such as it is it renders the life of the Marquis of Lorne somewhat unenviable. The Prince of Wales utterly refuses to receive his sister's husband as a member of the royal family, and at the State ball, recently, gave orders that the Marquis should not be admitted at the royal entrance. He was accordingly refused admittance, and the Princess declined to enter except with her husband, saying that her place was where he was. The Marquis would not take the Princess in by the general public entrance, and the result was that they did not attend the ball.

AT THE annual festival of the Osterburg marksmen, a worthy citizen, Otto Bismarck by name, a master shoemaker was elected king of the marksmen (*Schuetzenkonig*). The accidental coincidence between his name and that of the king of diplomatists no doubt occasioned the despatch of the following telegram: "Otto Bismarck, of Osterburg, king of the marksmen, sends his shooter-sovereign (*schuetzenkoenigliches*) greeting, on the present festival day, to his Excellency Prince Bismarck, as his countryman and namesake." Great was the delight of the good people of Osterburg when the following reply arrived: "I return my hearty thanks to my distinguished namesake, Herr Otto Bismarck, of Osterburg, for his friendly compatriotic salutation."

BY a letter dated from Athens, July 8, it would appear that traveling in Greek waters is scarcely safer than traveling in Greece by land. On Monday, the 3d of July, the Greek Company's steamer, the Eouomia, left the Pireus to make a tour of the Peloponnesus, having on board about 130 passengers, among whom were a newly-married couple bound for the Island of Spezzia. It was resolved at breakfast to fire, on reaching that island, a salute in their honor, and for the purpose of getting powder a man descended with a lighted candle into the magazine underneath the saloon, leaving the trap door open. A little daughter of Cel. Skuse, commandant of the Pireus, coming into the saloon, stumbled over the trap door, and the candle was upset, a horrible explosion being the result. The child and her father were two of upwards of forty whose charred remains were recovered from the sea. The unhappy bridegroom rushed into a cabin, from amid the smoke of which he carried off what he believed was his bride, and plunged her into the water. On being picked up by a boat, however, he found that he had rescued from death a young lady of Athens, and he returned to the steamer to find his wife burned to death. The scene of this terrible catastrophe was near the town of Spezzia, the inhabitants of which place crowded in their boats to the rescue of the surviving passengers. The greatest indignation was expressed toward the captain of the Eouomia, who did not think proper to run the risk of landing at Spezzia, but conducted his disabled vessel to Syria.

—The silver plating factory at Aurora, Ill., was burned on Sunday. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Famine in Persia.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Annuity Opposition.

A MEETING DISPERSED.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Favre's Resignation Confirmed.

ENGLAND.

OPPOSITION TO ANNUITIES.

LONDON, July 31.—In addition to the meeting held in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the granting by Parliament of an annuity to Prince Arthur, a similar assemblage has been convoked for to-night in Trafalgar Square. It has been prohibited by the authorities, but the "Ogden," who leads the movement, persists in his determination to hold and address the meeting.

DENIAL.

The meeting in Hyde Park on yesterday for the purpose of agitating the subject, and to organize an opposition against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur turned out a ridiculous fizzle. Not more than a thousand persons were present in one group, which was addressed by Mr. Ogden; but his remarks attracted but little attention. There was no excitement beyond that occasioned by the chafing of a few questionable individuals.

THE ARMY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The chief theme of conversation in all circles to-day, as well as of the editorials in the various journals, is expected will be the introduction in the House of Commons of a proposition to censure the government for abolishing the system of purchasing commissions by a Royal warrant.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

The Persian Minister denies explicitly the reports which have been received recently of the ravages committed by the famine in Lakes and Gulf coast and in Persia. He says there is undoubtedly a lamentable scarcity of food among the poorer classes and that they are fed at the expense of the Government in cemeteries because there is in them alone sufficient room to accommodate the great crowds of people who appeal to the authorities for sustenance. It is prevented, he says, in the cemeteries by the police, and from this fact has arisen the story that force has to be employed for the prevention of disinterment of the dead for use as food. The minister expresses the opinion that all the horrible statements emanating from his country are the work of commercial agents.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, July 31.—Dispatches from Dublin report that great enthusiasm is manifested over the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. The Prince is already en route, accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and others of the nobility and officers of the army. The royal party will arrive at Dublin to-night. The review of the troops by the Prince in Phœnix Park on Friday next will doubtless be the finest ever held. A ball of the Lord Mayor is expected to surpass in brilliancy anything of the kind which has yet been given in Ireland.

DIED.

Rev. Henry Longueville Manzel, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's Church, died to-day, in his fifty-first year.

GONE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Thirty of the Newcastle strikers have gone to the United States.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 3d have been received by the mail steamer at Lisbon. The news is unimportant. The Argentine Minister to Brazil is dead. Fighting continues in Uruguay between the two parties known as Biancos and Colorados.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville, in moving a favorable answer to the royal message on behalf of Prince Arthur, urged that the demand merely fulfilled a contract made at the beginning of the reign of the Queen. He spoke in warm eulogy of the Prince, whose visit to Canada had secured the affection of the colonists. The Duke of Richmond heartily seconded the motion, which was carried without a division. The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure of the Queen's message abolishing the purchase system in the army as unworthy of ministerial resort. He denounced in strong language that present system in the banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday in relation to the Treaty of Washington, and claimed that the royal prerogative was much strained in the ratification of that instrument, without the assent of Parliament. Earl Granville spoke in defence of the message, as responding simply to the previous House of Commons.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the Lords were bound to resent this great outrage; for, unrebuked, it would remain a standing menace to the authority of the House. The Duke of Argyle severely reprobated the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, stigmatizing it as narrowly and bitterly partisan. Lord Romilly contended that such an exercise of a royal prerogative was unprecedented. Lord Renzance defended the action of the government, and argued to show that the interposition of the Crown in this case was entirely constitutional. The Earl of Derby strongly objected to the motion to censure, and Earl Russell said he should vote for it, declaring that the Government had incurred a serious responsibility.

Lord Northbrook thought the proposed course of the government was the only possible one left for it. Lord Caerns spoke at length against the government seeking to prove its use of the royal power with a precedent. At the conclusion of Lord Caerns' speech, a vote was taken and the motion of censure defeated, the government having a majority of eighty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons Gladstone stated that unless the bill relative to the election was passed by Tuesday, an October session of Parliament was imminent. Peter Alfred, member for Licester, denounced the making of an appropriation for Prince Arthur. He said he had better serve his country than be its pensioner.

The Commons, after passing Prince Arthur's annuity, went into Committee on the election bills. Gladstone opposed various amendments. A division was had on a proposition that the election expenses be paid out of local taxation, which resulted in majority of 96 against the government.

DISORDERLY MEETING.

LONDON, July 31.—A meeting at Trafalgar Square to protest against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur was held to-night. Five thousand people were present. The speakers addressed the masses at different points, and much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve was called out and seized a Communist flag carried by one of the Clubs. There was a most boisterous demonstration. Some fighting is reported and arrests have been made. The meeting adjourned in disorder and the crowds were dispersed by the police.

[Special to the New York World.]

MEETING PROHIBITED.

LONDON, July 31.—The Government today prohibited the meeting at Trafalgar Square to protest against the granting of an annuity to Prince Arthur, and massed a force of police and soldiery there to prevent the assembling. Alarmed at the threatening aspect of the populace, the force was withdrawn. An immense meeting was held without molestation and violent revolutionary sentiments expressed.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ALLOWANCE.

LONDON, July 31.—The House of Commons to-night passed a bill granting an allowance of fifteen thousand pounds per annum to Prince Arthur. The vote stood 276 yeas to 11 nays.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—Arrived: the Manhattan.

MOVILLE, July 31.—Arrived: the Britiania.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 31.—The fact that but a few ballots were cast at the municipal election, and that great masses of voters abstained from the exercise of franchise is generally attributed to the continuance of the state of the siege of Paris, which exercises a baneful influence in all classes of society.

TO RECOMMENCE WORK.

The immense procelain factories at Sevres, the work in which has been entirely suspended since the commencement of the siege of Paris by the Germans, are at once to be re established.

FAVRE RESIGNED.

PARIS, July 31.—The acceptance of the resignation of Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs is confirmed.

INCREASING THE ARMY.

Thiers is consulting with Gen Cissey with a view to increasing the army.

AWAITING TRIAL.

The number of Communists awaiting trial is 32,000. In order to render possible the disposition of so great a number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the number of Judges, removing all restrictions from Judges who have at any time committed themselves against or been obliged to act against the Versailles Government.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The result of the first and supplementary elections for members of the municipal council of Paris has been declared. The council is composed of thirty-eight Conservatives, seven moderate Republicans, twenty-seven Republicans and ten Ultras.

GERMAN OCCUPATION.

President Thiers, in replying to a delegation from the occupied provinces, intimated that in six weeks the occupation by the German troops would be limited to Champagne and Lorraine.

GERMANY.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

KONIGSBERG, PRUSSIA, July 31.—The Archbishop of Ermiland has pronounced the sentence of major excommunication against Dr. Wallman, and directs that it be read from all the pulpits in the archepiscopal diocese.

MASONS' STRIKE.

BERLIN, July 31.—The journeymen masons of this city have struck work, and appointed a committee to confer with the masters, with a view to more speedily accomplish the objects of the strike. A resolution has been adopted that it is the duty of all unmarried masons to leave Berlin, and seek for temporary work elsewhere.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DUBLIN, July 31.—The Prince of Wales and party arrived this evening, and had a popular reception. The weather is unusually cold for the season, and although the streets were crowded with spectators, the demonstrations were not so enthusiastic as they might have been under more favorable circumstances. The Fenian element was not absent, and as the royal visitors passed over the route to the Castle, some hisses were heard from the sidewalks. The city is gaily decorated with flags, but the illumination to night is not so general as was expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 31.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and account. United States 5-20 bonds —62, 93; 65, old, 92; 67, 92½; 68, 92½. 10's, 93.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 55f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat; uplands 9¼d, Middling Orleans 9¾d. D sales to-day 8,000 bales including 500 for speculation and export. Lard 48s 6d. Turpentine 30s. Breadstuffs unchanged.

FRANFORT, July 29.—5-20 bonds closed at 90¾ for '67's.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—River five feet and falling slowly. Considerable rain fell early this evening. Cloudy and warm to-night.

CAIRO, July 31.—Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville Packet, 5; Mollie Moonest, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8; James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. M. J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7; A. Baker, Price's Landing, Cairo, 6. Captain Dugan of the wrecking steamer Eckert reports the work of raising the St. Joseph progressing so favorable that she will be here before morning. River five feet.

EVANSVILLE, July 31.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 94. River fallen three inches. Port list—In. Rapidan No. 2, at 5 P. M.; Fayette, at 8; Leclaire No. 2, at 8; Eddyville, at 10; Fanny Brandeis, at 1 P. M. Down: Mary Ament, at 4; John Lumsden, at 6, all with considerable of late trips. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—River falling, with twenty inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Burnsville, from Cairo. Departed—Burkesville, for Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—No arrivals. Departed: Enterprise, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Arrived—Mary Alice, from New Orleans; Lake Superior from Keokuk; Huntsville, from Peoria Robb and tow, from Illinois river; City of Vicksburg. Departed—Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Northwestern, for St. Louis Utah, for Hannibal; City of Chester, for Memphis; St. Luke, for Jefferson City. River falling with 5 feet 10 inches of water to Cairo. Weather clear and hot. The St. Josephs which sunk last evening below Cairo was owned by the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company and she struck lies in the crossing going from the corner of Elk Island to Eliza tow head, abreast the Island above Foot Cut Bar. There is good water from the bar on both sides.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Weather clear, mercury 88. River declining. Departed—Mary and Sallie for Arkansas river; Lady Lee for Red river; Belle Memphis for St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—A very heavy rain fell Sunday afternoon.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The river has fallen three inches in the past twenty-four hours, with 13 inches on the chute and scant five feet on Portland bar; the river is lower now by two inches than at any time this season, and the indications are that there will be lower water this season than for several years past, and navigation is becoming difficult for even light draught boats. Weather warm and dry; mercury ranging from 79 to 87.

VICKSBURG, July 31.—Iowa—Commonwealth, 10 last night; down to-day. Quachita Belle, 1 M.; H M. Shreve, 4 P. M. Up—Oceanus, 8 A. M.; Dexter, 4 P. M. Warm and clear.

LITTLE ROCK.

Destructive Rain Storm.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 31.—A very heavy rain storm fell on Friday afternoon, overflowing the banks of the town branch and doing considerable damage to property. The stores of William Field, Horne & Morrisey, J. W. Beiddelman & Co., T. L. Aiden & Co., and Wolf & Bro., in Robinson's Row, were all entered by the water and goods damaged to the amount of three thousand dollars. The water is a foot deep in the boarding house of Mrs. Ware. The furniture and carpeting are all injured, several articles of value were swept away. The gas pipe across the branch was broken last night. An employee of the gas company, with a lighted candle, attempted to connect the pipe again, and when the light came in contact with the escaping gas, there was caused an explosion, and the severe burning of the man.

CONTESTED JUDGESHIP.

Judge Mason, of Chloate, accompanied by a large number of friends, is here endeavoring to have the troubles of that country, growing out of the disputed Judgeship, arranged. It is understood that the matter will be satisfactorily fixed up by either Mason or Ragland withdrawing their claims to the office. Ragland is here also.

—The steamer St. Joseph, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, struck a snag at Able Towhead, eight miles above Cairo, Sunday night, and was run into the bar, where she sank in six feet water inside, and eight feet outside. Very little of the freight was damaged, except in the hold. She lies straight, and can be easily raised.

THE CAPITAL.

Revenue Receipts.

TONNAGE DUTY.

A Consular Recognition.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Contracts Awarded.

NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

An Investigation Ordered.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1871.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

Knowledge has come to the Secretary of the Treasury than an extensive practice has been going on along the Canadian frontier, by persons engaged in shipping goods on foreign vessels to a foreign port to be reshipped to a port in the United States on the frontier. This custom is a violation of the law, and subjects vessels so engaged to the forfeiture of their cargo and the payment of a tonnage duty of fifty cents per ton on her admeasurement. Collectors, however, doubt the penalty, and in many cases in order to collect the tonnage duty, have refused to admit goods, holding the consignees of said goods for the payment of the tonnage duty. Secretary Boutwell has therefore issued instructions that the penal tonnage imposed on a vessel is not charged on goods apparently liable to forfeiture, in so far as to require the prepayment of that tax before the entry of the goods.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Secretary of State has awarded the contract for the granite for the exterior walls and steps of the cellar and basement stories, and walls of the court yards, facing and capping of the area walls of the new State Department building to the Bodwell Granite Company of Fox Island, Maine. The price to be paid is sixty-three cents per cubic foot for stones, the dimensions of which do not exceed forty cubic feet, with an increase of one cent per cubic foot for each additional cubic foot in stones which exceed forty cubic feet. The contract for the granite for the superstructure has been awarded to Albert Ordway, of Richmond, Va. The price to be paid is fifty-nine cents per cubic foot for stones which do not exceed twenty cubic feet, with an increase of price of nine-tenths of a cent per cubic foot for each additional cubic foot; for stones the dimensions of which exceed twenty cubic feet, the granite is to be cut at the quarries and delivered here ready for use. The contractors are also required to furnish the granite which may be required for the entire building for the use of the State, War and Navy Departments, when the construction of the other portions of the building shall be authorized, at the same rates and upon the same terms as the present contracts.

THE WEATHER.

The barmometer has fallen slightly since Saturday noon at the Pacific and Rocky Mountains. The pressure is on the upper Lakes and Gulf coast and in New England it has also diminished. The temperature has increased slightly in the Middle States. Slight and fresh local winds have generally prevailed, and southeasterly winds are now reported from Tennessee to Minnesota. Rain has fallen very generally to-day on the Gulf coast and Middle stations in the Mississippi Valley. Local rains are also reported this afternoon from the middle Atlantic States, and threatening weather from Michigan to Lake Superior and westward.

Probabilities.—No material change is probable for Tuesday on the Gulf coast. Cloudy weather with local storms will probably prevail north and west of the Ohio river. The conditions remain favorable for easterly winds and an extended rain to-night from Virginia to Massachusetts.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

The news of the terrible disaster in New York yesterday was telegraphed here early Sunday afternoon, and in the evening the telegraph office was visited by a large number of persons, anxious to hear the particulars. Among those who listened to the details of the accident was Secretary Boutwell, and he at once remarked that the inspector of the steamboat must have been at fault. He announced that Supervising Inspector Belknap would at once be ordered to make a rigid examination into the condition of the boilers of the boat, and report without delay to the Secretary. Mr. Boutwell remarked that accidents of that description were to ferry-boats very rare, and the feeling of safety which every passenger has on stepping aboard of them would be dispelled by the calamity. As a prevention against the further loss of life, an inspection of all boilers on ferryboats in New York will be ordered.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Orders were issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector of Customs on the Canadian frontier and the United States Consular Officers in Canada to suspend action under any orders heretofore issued, applying American seal locks to cars passing the frontier line with dutiable goods without appraisement, but that the parties who have bonded under the act of July 14, 1870, and now using said locks, will be required to continue their use. This order of the Secretary was made with a view to re-examine by a new Committee into the practical utility and price of the lock referred to, as regards its adoption for railroad purposes and the protection of the interests of the government.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called on the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats for a thorough investigation into the causes of the explosion of the boiler of the ferryboat Westfield in New York, on Sunday afternoon, together with a detailed account of her inspection by the Board. The Supervisors are instructed to make a rigid inquiry into every fact connected with the accident, and report as soon as the investigation is concluded, whether her last inspection is such as is required of the inspectors under the law.

ADJOURNED.

The Ku Klux adjourned today until the 20th of September, leaving here as a sub-committee Senators Poole and Blair, and Representative Buckley, to examine the few witnesses now here, and several others on the way here. It is supposed the examination will be continued this week. In the meeting in September reports will be made on the reconstruction acts and the condition of the finances in the late insurrectionary States by the sixth Committee having the subject in charge.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from the agent Darlington, dated Cheyenne, Arapahoe Agency, July 15th says: Indians are all quiet. I know of no depredations committed this season yet. The Kiowas have been earnestly endeavoring to draw the Cheyennes into a general war. I have some hope that the most tempting crisis has passed, but the present is no time in my opinion to slack our diligence.

RAILROAD LOCKS.

Upon application of the New York Central Railroad Company the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to modify his order regarding a glass seal lock, so as not to require the use of said lock on cars containing petroleum going from Suspension Bridge to New York for export.

PATENTS.

During July the number of applications at the Patent Office was 1,812, twenty one more than in the corresponding month of last year, and of that number 1,131 are patents and trade marks issued.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Andrew Curtin, a white man, while proceeding quietly home on Saturday night, was assaulted by three negroes, one of whom cut his throat with a raizor, inflicting a fatal wound.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Marsh Goddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Wm. L. Warring, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the collection district of New Mexico.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Seligman & Co., of New York, subscribed to-day for $200,000 of the five per cent. bonds.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

IT IS pleasing to receive a semi-official, contradiction of the wild stories regarding present life in Persia. The famine in that country is not half so distressing as reported, and the cholera has not made any great ravage upon the people.

SENATOR MORTON is dealing some of his telling blows on the Democracy. Can he not be induced to come this way and open the campaign in this neighborhood? He is a power in the ranks of Republicanism and his speeches always carry conviction.

AS WE EXPECTED, the city election is absorbing more general interest than that of the State. An error was made in appointing the time for city elections previous to the October election. We hope no bad results will ensue to the State election, and to this end would urge that the canvass for municipal offices be postponed.

THE WHOLE country felt the shock of the terrible news concerning the boiler explosion of the New York steam ferry, Westfield, on Sunday last. The frightful loss of life teaches once more a salutary lesson which will doubtless be as little heeded as others given by similar disasters in the past. Too much care cannot be exercised in the management of boilers, and only educated and experienced men should be entrusted with them. No doubt the coroners investigation in the present case will develop the fact that the boiler was defective and the engineer incompetent, and there the matter will end. No one will suffer punishmenent for the murders committed.

THE *Volksblatt* is in a terrible way. It balances like Blondin on a line, and does not know which way to fall, and nobody cares enough to tell it. It had a pathetic wail yesterday in which it moaned out that the temperance fanatics are mostly to be found in the Republican party, but at the same time the Democratic party is also composed, in part, of elements which are not especially agreeable to a free-thinking German. This "glorious uncertainty" of the *Volksblatt* must be rather perplexing to its vast body of readers, who it is to be supposed are anxiously waiting a decision from their organ. This paper's ambition has always been to hold the balance of power. Not very long ago it announced that it did hold it. But now we find it funambulating in so shaky a manner that it looks much as if the balance it holds lacked weight.

THE New-York *World* has put on the war paint, streaked its self all over with woad and vermillion, put the feathers of a fine chicken-hawk in its head-dress and uttered a terrible war whoop. For some days the New York *Times* has been massacreing the innocents in the Tammany wigwams in a most heart rending manner, tearing the bleeding scalps from the heads of poor unresisting paralytics. But now the champion brave has come and the *Times* is not to have everything its own way any more. It has called its victims thieves and villains, but the *World*, rending the broad sheet of the *Times* in twain, displays its English editor sitting behind it, and calls him a Tasmanian Devil. Was ever revenge more sweet? Was the war paint ever applied with more brilliant consequence. Think how the editor of the *Times* must feel upon being suddenly dragged from a seclusion, which, as a foreigner, he had been innocent enough to believe was protected by the dignity of the press, and introduced to the *World* as a Tasmanian Devil. The Tammany victims with an eye to truth, deem the *Times* innocent of libel when it calls them thieves and villains, but it might be not a little more difficult for the *World* to prove that the gentleman it attacks is a Tasmanian Devil.

MR. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, if he likes notoriety, and doubtless he does, should make a little graven image of a New York Irishman, and wear it about his person as a priceless amulet. Hoffman decidedly had the inside track for the Democratic nomination for President. He was known as a shrewd, reasonably pliable, cunning politician, with the prestige, which, even in America, good birth and inherited wealth carry with them. The New York riot put him into a position where he had to make a decision, and he thereby lost his chance. He is now probably the only man whom, the Democrats could nominate who would be perfectly certain not to carry New York State. The result of this has been that in looking about for another man, Hendricks seems to be the most like Hoffman of any available, and the Boston *Post*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and other papers are saying very complimentary things about him. Believing, no doubt, that he will be their candidate. The Boston *Post* says of him:

"Among all the statesmen now upon the stage of active politics, Mr. Hendricks holds a peerless position as an able, sound, reliable, consistant expositor and defender of the foundation principles of the Government and of the Republic—as a champion and vindicator, in fine, of the Constitution, which, assailed at all points, is today in imminent need of just such a tower of strength as his personal character and finished capacities would present."

So graceful a tribute from the classic modern Athens to the Senator from a Western State, most assuredly means a great deal, including hopes for future bread and butter with some nice political jam.

MR. JOHN SLIDELL was a renegade and a traitor. Unlike most of his contemporaries who were prominent in the Southern rebellion, he had not the excuse of rendering obedience to his native State, for he was born and raised in New York and did not emigrate to the South until after he had failed in business in the North. Then he went to New Orleans and became a member of the bar. Jackson appointed him District Attorney, and he was several times elected to the State Legislature. Polk honored him with the Mexican Mission in 1846 and seven years later he was chosen to fill Pierre Soule's unexpired term in the Senate of the United States. He was re-elected and continued to advocate the ultra opinions of the section of his adoption until Louisiana adopted the ordinance of secession when he withdrew, after, by way of farewell, making a most impertinent and threatening speech, in which he told the terrible things which the governments of Europe would do to the United States. Late in the year 1861 he was sent with Mr. Mason, of Virginia, as commissioner of the Southern Confederacy in Europe. They ran the blockade, reached Havana and there got on board an English mail steamship, the Trent. With the rest of Mr. Slidell's achievements our readers must be familiar. How the imprudent gallantry of Commodore Wilkes, who boarded the Trent and carried off the Commissioners to Fort Warren, secured for him and Mr. Mason places in history vastly more prominent than any doings of their own could warrant. How the people of the United States were unanimous in their support of Wilkes, and thirsting for a fight with England, until Mr. Seward showed that he had violated international law. How Mason settled into an obscurity, not devoid of dignity, in the English capital, while Slidell, in Paris, attempted by fawning and bribery to gain the patronage and influence of the imperial ruler of the French. All this was so vividly impressed on all minds, owing to the Trent affair, that it is scarcely necessary to repeat it or to refer to the mortifying failures which were the only harvest reaped by Mr. Slidell. And now he is dead, in his seventy-eighth year, and doubtless he had some personal friends who will mourn his loss.

THE NEW LOAN.

Our Wood street neighbor devotes a column to the new Government loan, in particular, and to national finances in general, in its issue yesterday. The length of the article will probably be assigned by some as the reason for its many singular contradictions, as the writer evidently lost the thread of his discourse, and before he brought his curious document to a close, appeared to have quite forgotten what he had written previously. He starts out with this assertion, which fully shows the animus of the writer, if it does not show that of the "capitalists and the people generally:"

"We think that the fate which has attended the new Government Loan pretty clearly demonstrates one thing—namely, that the capitalists as well as the people generally, demand a change in the administration of the finances of the country."

The inference, therefore, is that the demand for a change of the "administration of the finances" is the reason why the loan has not been all taken up before this time. Further on, and evidently having forgotten that he had assigned *one* reason already, he gives the following as his private opinion why the people don't subscribe for the new loan:

Holders of the 5-20 bonds, who cannot be immediately affected by any adverse action of Congress, do not care to exchange their six per cents for the new fives, and for almost the same reason persons seeking an investment stand aloof from the new loan.

That is probably the best reason that can be given why the loan is still untaken He might have added that the money markets are flooded with first mortgage, gold bonds, of undoubted security, bearing seven—and seven and three tenths per cent interest; and it is hardly to be expected that persons who are seeking investments will accept a five per cent. loan when bonds can be had, bearing two per cent more interest. But if this be the reason why the government has so far failed to place the entire amount offered, why does the *Post* add the following?

The whole secret of the matter is, that the public have begun to doubt the financial ability of the government. Whether this doubt be well or ill-founded, it does not matter. It is extant in the world, and it leaves no uncertain effects behind it.

If the amount of interest paid by the government on the new loan be not sufficient, and if this be the reason why the general public refuse to subscribe, why is it, that it is necessary to assign another and quite different reason? The opportunity to give the administration a stab, and if possible, thereby assist to create the doubt mentioned above, could not be avoided. It is not through any sorrow for the result of the placing of the loan so far, that our neighbor is moved to speak, but through a very different motive. It does not want that loan taken. It does not want the Republican administration to have the credit of reducing the taxes, the interest, and the expenses of the government. Such work, by Republicans, is gall and wormwood to the Democracy. It takes from them their ammunition, and the success of the new five per cent. funding loan, is to them political death. This is distinctly proved by the following extracts, wherein our neighbor pretends to doubt the genuineness of the published reductions of the National debt. "Forced and *partially* fictitious reduction," it says; a while ago, the *Post* argued by the column, that the published reductions, were ALL fictitious, now they are "partially" so, it says.

Mr. Boutwell has refused to see that in his forced and partially fictitious reduction of the whole public debt, and the means by which he sought to accomplish it, he was only destroying the ability of the public to pay, by depreciating not only the legal tender issue, but the 5-20 bonds

We cannot understand our neighbor when it charges that Mr. Boutwell's policy depreciated the value of "the legal tender issue." When Mr. Boutwell entered the Treasury Department, he found "legal tenders" worth somewhere about sixty cents on the dollar, gold ranging from 135 to 150. Now gold is 112, and legal tenders are worth about ninety cents on the dollar. What does the *Post* mean by talking about Mr. Boutwell depreciating the value of legal tenders? A man must be stone blind, or worse, who in the face of the facts can write so. But we must hurry on. Our new finance master adds:

Now why is this so? Simply because the financial course of Mr. Boutwell has been to unsettle public confidence in the national securities and at the same time in the forced loan or greenback currency of the country.

We do not think the minds of the people are very much unsettled, as to the value of a "greenback." We remember not long ago, of the Democratic cry, of "greenbacks for bonds," and the tendency of which, had it prevailed, would have been very seriously to unsettle not only the value of the "greenback currency," but all values. The country under Democratic rule, was to have been flooded with greenbacks, the national debt was to have been at once liquidated by the Pendletonian system of an unlimited issue of paper money. What would have been the effect of this, had they succeeded to power? Does any sane man for an instant doubt, that greenbacks would have been almost valueless, in this attempt at bare-faced repudiation? But once more we are in doubt as to our neighbors meaning. It says:

The Government must treat *the people's* loan fairly, unless it wants to make a failure in asking for a new one."

It argues, through a half column, that the government forced a loan (the greenback currency) without interest, on the people, and obliged them to accept it for money. A little while ago the *Post* complained that the Government was trying to reduce its interest account; now it complains of the legal tender act, because the Government pays no interest on its greenbacks Mr. McCulloch's administration of the finances reduced the value of a one dollar greenback to about sixty cents; Mr. Boutwell has advanced it to nearly par with gold. Is this treating the "people's loan fairly," or not? But after all, the truth of the matter is, the *Post* does not want the new loan to succeed, and would do almost anything to prevent it. It would not suit the designs of its party, to have the Government succeed now, any more than it did when in the throes of a wicked rebellion. "He that is not for me is against me," and the *Post* delights to chuckle over any apparent failure on the part of the Government. But it will be disappointed. The new loan will all be taken, in spite of its secret stabs, and those of its friends throughout the country. Mr. Boutwell is not the man to say fail. The latest reports from the financial agents of our government now in Europe, give the most encouraging and satisfactory accounts of interviews had with the principal money lenders. The *Post* may rest contented. In good time Mr. Boutwell will announce to the country that the loan has all been taken, thus saving the nation $2,000,000 annually in interest. On that already disposed of, the unnual saving in interest is $680,000, and if no further result shall be had, this of itself will sufficiently justify the attempt at funding all the six per cents.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RECORD.

A brief recapitulation of the various measures enacted by the Republican party, during its ten years of power, in behalf of the cause of liberty and equal political and civil rights to all men, without regard to race or color, will be a matter of useful information to our readers at this time, and aid them in coming to a just and correct decision as to the party they can the most safely trust hereafter.

The first blow at the "Divine" institution of slavery was a bill, which became a law in August, 1861, confiscating all property and setting free all slaves used in aid of the rebellion.

January 25, 1862, a law was passed prohibiting the use of the jails of the District of Columbia for the imprisonment of fugitive slaves.

The great measure emancipating the three thousand slaves of the District passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President in April, 1862.

On the 13th of March, 1862, a bill became a law forbidding and punishing the return of fugitive slaves coming into our lines, by naval and military officers.

March 6, of the same year, the President had recommended the passage of a joint resolution proposing a co-operation between the General Government and the slave States for the general abolition of slavery, on the principle of compension to the owners. During the month a bill covering this suggestion passed both Houses, and was signed by the President April 10.

The bill abolishing the long-existing, odious distinctions in this District against the colored people, such as taxing them for the education of white children and denying them all benefit from the tax, became a law in May, 1862.

June 19th, 1862, the President signed a bill, which had passed both Houses, prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories of the United States.

June, 1862, a law was enacted establishing diplomatic relations with the republics of Liberia and Hayti.

In July, of the same year, a law was passed conferring upon colored persons the right to testify in courts of justice; also, prohibiting the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

In July, 1862, a bill became a law emancipating slaves coming within our lines whose masters were in rebellion and all slaves found in places captured by our troops.

July 7, 1862, President Lincoln approved a bill punishing the infamous practice of using the American flag for the protection of vessels engaged in the slave trade, in open defiance, as had grown to be the practice, of a plain constitutional provision. Under the provisions of this act one Gordon, captured while engaged in the slave trade, was tried, convicted, and executed.

July 17, 1862, a law was enacted authorizing the enlistment and military organization of colored men.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring that on the 1st of January ensuing he should issue another proclaiming all persons free in such States as might be named. And on that day the immortal declaration declaring all slaves forever free in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia was issued.

March, 1863, a law was enacted incorporating an institution for the eduction of colored youths, to be located in this District, from which has grown up the Howard University.

A law was enacted in February, 1864, enrolling all colored men, whether slaves or not, into the national forces, allowing loyal masters a bounty of $300 for their slaves—afterwards reduced to $100 bounty. But this was wholly repealed in 1867.

On the 11th of June, 1864, a bill became a law placing colored soldiers on a footing of equality in all respects with white soldiers.

June 28, 1864, a bill was signed repealing the infamous Democratic fugitive-slave law.

In 1864 a law was passed allowing colored men to contract for carrying the mails.

The year before the act was passed prohibiting all distinctions on account of race or color in the public conveyances of this District.

The law creating the Freedman's Bureau was passed early in the year 1865.

January 27, 1865, the famous thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which had previously been approved by the Senate, passed the House of Representatives, forever abolishing slavery in the United States.

During this year acts were passed repealing the various measures enacted by the Southern States under Johnson's rule, designed to re-establish slavery in another form, authorizing the disgraceful apprenticeship system, the law in regard to vagrancy, and authorizing the whipping of negroes.

The same year a law was passed abolishing the system of peonage slavery in New Mexico.

In December, 1865, a resolution passed both Houses of Congress appointing the joint Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the credentials of all persons claiming seats from Johnson's reconstructed States, and all measures in regard to reconstruction.

February 28, 1866, an act was passed declaring that none of the rebel States were entitled to representation in Congress until Congress shall have declared such right.

In April, 1866, the civil rights bill, which Johnson had vetoed, became a law by receiving the necessary two thirds majority.

June 13, 1866, the fourteenth amendment was passed, making all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens, prohibiting the States from passing any law which shall abridge the annuities or privileges of such citizens, defining who shall be Senators or Representatives, protecting the civil rights of all citizens, declaring that the validity of the public debt shall never be questioned, and prohibiting the United States and the several States from ever assuming or paying the rebel debt, and rendering it illegal and void.

In December, 1866, Congress passed over Johnson's veto an act establishing universal suffrage in the District of Columbia.

In January, 1867, a bill was passed declaring that within no Territory of the United States should suffrage be denied on account of race, color, or former condition.

In February, 1867, the fifteenth amendment, securing to colored men the right of suffrage, and forever prohibiting its withdrawal, passed both branches of Congress.

In March, 1869, a law was passed striking the word *white* from all the ordinances of the District of Columbia, destroying all discrimination against colored men in such laws or ordinances.

In May, 1870, the bill known as the enforcement act became a law, its object being to protect colored men in all the rights to which other citizens are entitled.

In April, 1871, Congress passed what is known as the Ku-Klux act, giving the President power to protect the loyal people of the South against organized bands of assassins, and rendering the people of a country or city, under certain conditions, responsible for the damages done therein by these outlaws.

Such briefly, are the leading measures adopted by a Republican Congress, and sanctioned and sustained by the Republican party, for securing to the colored people of the nation the boon of liberty and the right of equal American citizenship.

As a "companion piece" to this long list of acts in the interest of justice and humanity, we ought, perhaps, to publish the record of the Democratic party in behalf of slavery, wrong and outrage.

But it can hardly be necessary, at least until the wounds inflicted upon the backs of the four millions of ex-slaves have had time to heal. If colored men bear no malice against their Democratic owners, they will not be apt to forget who fastened and who broke their chains.

ACCORDING to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Ghoul Hamilton is what they call her since she went for Dickens.

SWEAR THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have been waiting patiently to see your paper, which is only rivalled by the New York *Times* in attacking frauds, and which so detests irregularities of all kinds, advocate the swearing of the boards in the coming primary elections.

It will do very well for politicians to say that if men wish to be dishonest an oath won't restrain them. It may not some few men, but the majority will hesitate a long time before they break an oath.

After such a long struggle for the new system it will be a pity to throw it into disrepute as it certainly will be if certain parties inimical to it have a chance to stuff the ballot as they are even now boasting of going so to do.

Why can't the Executive Committee issue their orders to have the boards sworn and thereby make the occupants *responsible to the law* if they do not respect the Supreme Being.

The corruption at the primary election is the great argument used by foreigners hostile to our Government, and they claim that it shows the rottenness of the whole structure. They see the only one rotten beam and immediately condemn the whole without stopping to consider that it may be removed and a fresh joist substituted.

Now, what we want is to preserve the primary in its purity. We want no more rings. We want to dispense with that useless animal, "the ward politician," and he is the personage that we want to remind that even if *he* don't believe in a hereafter, we have now a work house and a Judge Stowe, who can give him a practical illustration of the law on perjury.

We don't want three or four men to elect their candidates any more. We have had enough of that already. We want the people—the majority—to say who shall manage the public affairs, and we can never get that as long as the boards are irresponsible.

Swear the Judges of Elections, then, and have them serve the people, instead of having the people to serve them.

CITIZEN.

Absentee Officials.

How true it is that while one man may steal a sheep, another will be hanged for merely looking over the fence. One of the high crimes and misdemeanors of President Grant, of which a virtuous Democratic Press never tires of impeaching him, is that he does not remain at all times in Washington; and that he has actually a quiet cottage at the sea shore, where he spends some part of the Summer.

But the case is changed when Gov. Hoffman leaves Albany. We hear of him at Newport, in Boston, and elsewhere; and what is worse, he not only goes away from his post of duty, but he so entirely forgot his duty at Newport the other day, according to his own jokes and those of his friends, that he did not know till the last moment that there was likely to be a riot in New York. But we do not hear the Democratic journal angrily discussing Gov. Hoffman's "absenteeism."

We propose here to offer two excuses for Gen. Grant's and five for Gov. Hoffman's absence from duty.

First, as to the President. He leaves Washington for some weeks during the Summer, because it is notoriously extremely hot, and not healthful there, and he needs some rest, and is entitled to it: and secondly, he has never neglected a duty by his absence.

As to the Governor, he may plead for his frequent absence from Albany in New port and elsewhere, the following excuses for which he is indebted to the industry of a Republican journal:

Washington was rarely at the capital, being most of the time at Mount Vernon.

Jefferson was seldom absent.

Madison was absent 7 months in 1809, 3 months in 1810, 16 weeks in 1811, 11 weeks in 1813, several weeks in 1814 and 4 weeks in 1816.

Monroe was absent for four months and a half in 1817, three months in 1818, four months in 1819, and an equal length of time during the residue of his service.

John Quincy Adams was absent about thirty four days in 1825, two months in 1826, two months and a half in 1827, and five weeks in 1828. And yet no one accused that exemplary President of a neglect of duty.

Gen. Jackson, who is still 'the god of Democratic idolatry,' was absent fifteen days in 1828, three months in 1830, two weeks in 1831, three months in 1832, seven weeks in 1833, nearly three months in 1834, six weeks in 1835, and two weeks in 1836."

But Gov. Hoffman, unfortunately cannot plead what these Presidents could, that he never neglected his duty. He will be called "Eleventh hour Hoffman" as long as men remember the riot of this year—*N. Y. Times.*

Irish.

The Chicago Evening *Post* says:

The Irish are mostly Hibernians. Rhetorically, we mean. Give an Irishman writing materials or stand him up on his legs ferninst an audience, and if he doesn't fall into a fit of helpless lunacy, he is considerably above the average of his race. In New York, just now, the Hibernian oratory is fearfully and wonderfully made. True to tradition, the talkers and resolution scribes generally succeed in saying just the reverse of what they mean, and only express their hateful purpose by exclamations and ferocity. The blatant demagogue, Meany, said:

"Now is not the time to take our vengeance. When it comes we will have it, even if they trample over the bodies of every Irishman in America." [Fearful yells.]

To submit their bodies to be trampled on, is certainly the funniest revenge that any rebels ever enjoyed. Nobody but an Irishman would gloat over it.

In a burst of enthusiasm he then proceeded to lend forth the following bull.

I want to see a law on the statute books of this State prohibiting these yearly insults to Irish citizens who have fought, who have bled, and whose bones have whitened on every battlefield of this country.

Among the Irishmen who were insulted in New York on the 12th, we do not believe there was one whose bones were in the frightful condition alluded to. It is certain that Stephen himself has always objected to going personally into the superphosphate business though he has done all he could to recommend it to others as a paying investment.

At an Irish meeting, the same evening, at Brevoort Hall, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as liberty-loving and liberal people, fling back with contempt in the teeth of our enemies, the charge that we are a sectarian people, and challenge proof *to the contrary*.

That's Hiberian! Sure, an' nobody has tried to prove to the contrary! At this same gathering, Mr. McWalters arose and after apologizing for the short time he had been in the country, said: "I have been present at many battles, but for the extent of murder that occurred, I never saw more dead men." McWalters can go up to the head, and henceforth embellish his manly frame with the blunderer's champion belt.

A Talk with Garibaldi.

Professor Lazzarini, editor of the *Corriere di Sardegna*, who lately visited Garibaldi in Caprera, has just published an account of his conversations with the General. Among other things he says:

After we had chatted about the political and national position of Italy, Garibaldi returned to the affair at Dijon (January 21), and gave me [some particulars about the combat, doing justice, at the same time, to the heroic courage and firmness of the Prussians. "We had," said the General, "thirty-six pieces of cannon, and yet, in spite of a terrible fire, the Prussians advanced *a passo di scuola*. It must be confessed that the Prussians are the best soldiers in the world. Never have I seen, in such a narrow space, so many dead bodies as at Dijon. You may form an idea of it when I tell you that in about the area of this chamber I counted fifty-three corpses."

Reverting to the present situation of France, Garibaldi added: "Believe me, it will be long before the French pardon the Italians for not coming to the aid of the Republic. For my part, I separate the cause of the French people from that of the Chauvinists. The selfish rabble and the Chauvinists both required a lesson, and the harder it was the more salutary for the country. As to the manner in which I have been treated personally in the French National Assembly, I will say nothing; at Bordeaux I was not allowed to—but I do not complain." I am old and infirm, but I should be glad to see that fanatical thirst for supremacy annihilated which always was, and is yet, the main source of the misfortunes of France. With regard to the Italians, they must not lose confidence in themselves, what ever happens, for if they again fall in the task before them, they may take a sponge and wipe out the name of Italy from the map of Europe."

THE English Anti-tobacco Society, at its late thinly-attended eighteenth annual meeting, adopted a resolution to the effect that there was reason to be anxious for posterity in the extent to which smoking was practised by the youth and women of England.

Robert Morris Remembered.

The daughters of the late Henry Morris of Philadelphia, have lately received a legacy of bonds and stock shares amounting to $19,000 from Mr. Horatio Ward, an American long resident in London. The will says: As these ladies are the granddaughters of the celebrated Robert Morris of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will doubtless surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy; and it may be as well that Miss Amelia Morris should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister, under the name of 'her father's friend,' a few years ago." Mr. Ward also devised $100,000 to the National Soldiers' Home in state bonds. He also gives $100,000 in railroad and southern city shares to the various soldiers' orphan asylums in the United States.

THE Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., are reported as turning out five tons of iron now to every one turned out before the war.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MINERAL WATER HEAUQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
13 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills, at length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

SELLERS' Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

STEAM HEATING.

Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.

With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28:T32-TTH

Looking Glasses.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
jy4:p50-TTHS

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE

A

WILLIAM

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Palm Leaf,
Willow, Chinese,
Fancy Wood, Linen,
And Silk Fans.
From 5 cents up.

At 6¼c., Children's Fancy Hose
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Calico and Chin'z Shirts.
Gents' Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturer's prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets, selling at bargain prices.
White Goods, Trimmings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

ALL AT THE LOWES

Wholesale a

WILLIAM

165, 167 and 169 Fede

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES'

Muslin & Cambric Undergarments

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED.

A Lot of Ladies' New Style

HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.

THE

Estelle and Rainbow Scarf

OR SHOULDER WRAPS,

For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,

VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.

NOW OPEN.

A FULL LINE OF

MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,

In all the new shade mixtures.

German and American Zephyr

All new plain shade mixtures.

WHITE & COLORED JAVA

And Other Makes of Canvas

FOR ZEPHYR WORK.

All at Low Prices,

197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

jy19

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Prodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap27:p32

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best arranged in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS

T

SEMPLE'S.

AT 25 CENTS.

1 Case Dark Gray Poplins,

Slightly Imperfect—a Great Bargain.

At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, a bargain.
At 18¾c., Striped Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Fine French Organties, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, good for the price
At 15c., 27 inch, wide Linen Toweling, a special bargain.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Towelings, Table Napkins,
Turkey Red Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
Shirting and Furniture Checks, Tickings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Cotton Batting for Comforts and Quilts,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear,
Rob Roy and Eastern Country Flannels,

ALL AT OLD PRICES.

Foreign and Domestic Dress Ginghams,
A new stock of all Wool Poplin Plaids.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Alpacas, &c.

T POSSIBLE PRICES,

nd Retail, at

SEMPLE'S,

ral Street, Allegheny.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cements. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost wel it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

☞ $30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my27:15

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

The gold market was dull throughout the day, with all business at 112@112¼. The rates paid during the day were one, three and two per cent, and for carrying one per cent. Governments steady all day with a further advance of 5-2s of '62 and 10-40s. The money market without change and call loans easy at two to three per cent. The market at the close was firm but very quiet. New York Central, Western Union and Pacific Mail strongest stocks of the day. Northwestern shares were weak at one time but finally rallied. Northwestern preferred scarce for delivery, and to-day 1-32 to 1-16 per cent paid for use.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons 1881, 116; '62, 114¾; 1864, 113½; '65, 113½; new, 113½; '67, 112¾; '68, 113; 10-40s 113¾; currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee sixes, 72¾; new 73; Virginia sixes, 64¾; new 72; Missouri sixes, 95; North Carolinas, 42½; new, 26¾; exchange, long, 105¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 5¼; Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 31¾; Pacific, 45¾; Adams Express, 68; Wells, Fargo & Co., 51¾; New York Central, 96¾; do scrip, 92¼; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 130; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 120; Union Pacific, 27¾; Lake Shore, 108; Illinois Central, 131¾; Pittsburgh, 120¾; Northwestern, 87½; do preferred, 86¾; Ft. Wayne, 86¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 40; do preferred, 85; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 122½; do preferred, 124; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¼; Indiana, 107; Panama, 140; Harrington and Quincy, 148; Central Pacific, 98¾; Union, 87¾.

—The rumor that a clique is being formed in New York to "bull" the price of gold may, or may not, have any foundation in fact, but the great drain of specie that has been experienced during the last nine months, shows that it is entirely within the range of possibility that gold premium may be considerably advanced before fall. During the decline of gold from an average of 113, during the year 1869, to 110¾ in March, 1870, many were ready to believe that we were approaching specie resumption by what they called a "natural process." But now it is well understood that the decline which was experienced in about six months, then, was only the temporary effect of the export of a large cotton crop which was taken by Europe as unusually high prices. As soon as the influence of heavy exports of cotton had ceased, the price of gold went steadily up, and has been unchecked since. A short crop of cotton or breadstuffs in the United States in any year now, while there was a fair crop in the other parts of the world, would in all probability put the price of gold up to where it was two years ago—*Chicago Tribune.*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & July	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5-20 Jan. & July, 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & July, '68	113
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	Ill. Central	131¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	111¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 31, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4½; refined, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4½.

BUTTER—Prices unchanged; fresh roll, 18@20; nominally unchanged; 12@14 for fair to good, and 16@18 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and unchanged at 5@7 cts, according to quality.

BEANS—Prime Navy, $2.25 per bushel and market almost bare.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.00@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CHEESE — Prime Ohio Goshen, 10¾@11; prime Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8@9.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CRIBBAGE LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 24—usual advance for small orders. Crude—Are coming in more freely, and, with a limited demand, the market is dull though prices are unchanged, 15@16 for strictly fresh.

NAPHTHA—The weather alone tends to curtail very materially the consumption of eggs, and, consequently, a comparatively light supply is sufficient to meet present requirements.

FRUITS—Apples, coming in more freely, and, in consequence, the market is weaker and prices lower; we now quote at $3.50@4.50 per bbl for good to prime. Peaches, very dull and nominal, $1.00@1.50 per crate. Plums, in steady demand with regular sales at $3.50@4.00 per bushel. Blackberries quoted at $@$7 per stand, (of two bushels) according to condition and quality. Foreign Fruits very dull.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak, and prices are drooping; good to choice spring extras, $6.50@6.75, and the same figures will answer for good to choice red winter.

FEATHERS—First quality live geese quoted at 70@72 cts. But little doing.

GRAIN—On the eve of the incoming crop, it is one of the most difficult things imaginable to get correct quotations, or to determine with any degree of certainty, the tendency of our markets. The producers whose interest it is to keep up prices, too often, report short and poor crops, when the reverse is the case. The consumers whose interest is to buy purchase at low prices, are very often led to believe, from the reports of superabundant crops, that they will be able to buy at lower figures than ever before; when in the aggregate, from the best and most reliable information we have, the crops will only come up to the usual average this season. Hence, we need not look for any material change in prices for a time at least, unless something should turn up that we know nothing about at present. The condition of new grain, with the exception of western oats, is not such that it would be safe to handle, consequently the amount of business done is that line will be limited until the grain goes through the usual sweat, and is in proper order to store. We quote red wheat at $1.18@1.25. White, $1.20@1.35. Rye is in limited demand and dull, at 75@80. The receipts of Oats are liberal and prices tending downwards 3@5 per bushel is the ruling figures for new, and 36@37 for old. Corn is steady, at 64@66 for mixed car, 67@68 for mixed shelled, and 70@75c for good to choice yellow. We have no transactions to note in Barley. Our brewers have not as yet fixed upon the price they purpose paying the present season. We presume, however, that a good article of Barley will command 80@85 cents per bushel.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is generally reported as lagging somewhat, and some of our houses report that the operations in Sugars thus far have not been as large as anticipated. Coffee is reported steady at the recent advance. Molasses, Syrups and Rice quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUP AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 50@55.

RICE—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾. Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11. Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Baled is reported rather firmer and prices a shade higher; we now quote, on wharf and track at $18@24, as to quality.

HEMP—Is scarce and the demand is light and prices unchanged, $165 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 28@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 22@23; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HIDES—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ c.

LIME—Ferrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quiet and unchanged; Bran, by the car load, is quoted at $20, and Middlings at $22@23, as to quality.

ONIONS—In fair demand, and may be quoted steady at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 72@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The stock in the hands of commission men is light but the demand is limited; we continue to quote, at $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts per lb.

POULTRY—Sales at 5½@6 cts per pair for young, and 50@80c for old.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¾; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 13½; plain and 14@15, sugar cured; sugar cured shoulders, 10½@11c; hams, 15½@16c. Dried Beef, canvassed, 18c. Lard, 11@11¼ in tcs, and 12@12¾ in kegs.

RAGS—Mixed, 3¾@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Market very quiet. Flaxseed quoted at $2.00@2.10, and Timothy at $4.25@4.50.

SUMAC—Is scarce. Genuine Sumac at 5c cts.

WILLOWS—Stock light and crops south are reported a failure; we continue to quote at 10 cents.

WATER MELONS—Dull, and difficult to quote correctly. Some dealers report that they are satisfied if they can realize enough to pay freight.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 31, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Sondheim, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
S. Traeman, Chicago	2 cars
Warner & Simmons, Adrian	1 car
J. Johnson, Crestline	2 cars
W. Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
Monroe & Conley, Indianapolis	2 cars
Greenwald & K. Marion	3 cars
Needy Bro., Newark	2 cars
H. Lefevre, Newark	1 car
W. C. Maholm, Newark	2 cars
W. Root, Newark	1 car
Warner & Simmons, Orrville	1 car
Griswald & Co., Orrville	1 car
F. Shults, Orrville	1 car
J. Stevenson, Orrville	1 car
F. Volbright, Wooster	1 car
W. C. Thrasher, Leetma	1 car
Total	80 cars

SHEEP.

C. Thompson, Middlesex	1 car
CALVES.	
J. Herchenroder, Chicago	1 car

CATTLE.

The supply of Cattle to-day was the largest we have had to record at these Yards for several months. In addition to the 30 loads from the west, there were 3 loads from East Liberty Yards and 7 loads driven in from the adjoining country, making in all forty car loads, or, counting 18 to the car load, 720 head; this is from 250 to 300 in excess of the average offerings for several months past, and, while, as might be expected, prices ruled lower, the number left over unsold was comparatively small—not over three loads. The butchers being able in many instances to make the prices, having very little stock of them, and taking enough to do them for two and even three weeks ahead, and, it is expected, in consequence, that the number wanted the first Monday will be comparatively small. Taking into consideration the large number on hand, the average quality was better than usual; there was in all some two or three loads of extra heavy cattle, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 7@7¾. Good to choice fat cattle, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 7@7¾. Good to choice fat cattle, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 6¾@7c. Good fat cattle, weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, and fair to medium at 6@6¾. There was no difficulty in buying good 1,000 to 1,200 lb steers at 6@6¼, and many of the latter would consider themselves No. 1, did not go above these quotations.

Rothchilds & Zeigler had 17 head of Ohio commission cattle, at 5@5¾.

Sheitemantle & Flinner report 9 head of good to prime Butler Co. steers, at 6@6¾.

M. Kraus & Son retailed 39 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 6@6¾—14 left over.

Andy Stakely sold one bull at 2¾, and one steer, at 3¾.

Keefer & Beyer reports 40 head of mixed stock from Chicago and Ohio, at 4@6 cts.

James Hunter 20 head, on commission, at 4¾@6 cts.

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Geo. Hartman 20 head of Washington Co. steers, at 5¾@6.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY July 31, 1871. }

The oil market continues quiet and very dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Hopes of an improvement are still entertained, but the indications are not very encouraging; the market is in that peculiar shape that it is almost impossible for manufacturers to make a movement, one way or the other.

CRUDE.

Dull and nominally unchanged; spot or seller July, 12¾; August, 12¾; seller all year, 11¾@12; buyer all year, 13. Sale 1,000 bbls each, 1st and last half of August, (Parker) at $4.75.

REFINED.

But little doing to-day, except in the way of settlements. Spot unchanged at 24¾@25¾; August, 25¾; September 25¾. Sale 2,000 bbls September at 25¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum O W 154, account P Hutchinson; Crystal O W 154, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 234, account W S Stewart; Cosmos O W 80, 4 McKelvy; Citizens O W 936, account T Hackett; Vista O W 153, account H McKelvy; Liberty O W 234, account Bates & G; Excelsior O W 962, account Macomber; Liberty O W 80, account R P Crawford; Citizens O W 80, account Treat & Parker; Pioneer Commercial O W 362, account J B Barbour; Sunbeam O W 160, account W Stewart; Kier's O W 160, Bates & G; Fairview O W 154, account T King; Star O W 986, account J B Barbour.

Total ..... 4,776.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 163 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 163 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

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Fawcett, L & S, 281 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 427 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 510 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 300 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,888 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—12:35 P. M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined spot 24½@bid; August, 25¾c; September, 25¾c.

5 P. M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined spot 24½@25c; August, 25¾@25¾c; September, 25¾c.

NEW YORK, July 31.—12 M—Market quiet and all engaged on deliveries. July is dull at 24¾ @25¾c. Crude 13¾@13¾, Scarcely any new business doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 31.—11 A. M.—Market quiet; sales 1,000 bbls; offering, 24.90 asked. Sales none.

TITUSVILLE, July 31, 11 A. M.—Market quiet; $4.35@4.40.

ROUSEVILLE, July 31, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering at $4.75@4.80.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 31.—Market quiet and dull; $4.45.

OIL CITY, July 31, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet. Lower Creek $4.75@4.80; Oil City $4.95@5.00. Weather clear and warm.

TIDIOUTE, July 31, 11 A. M.—Market dull; nothing doing; $4.35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring weak and 3¾c lower; closed 1¼@1½c below this month; $1.06 for August. This afternoon unsettled for cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and 1¾c lower; 41¾@42c for cash. This afternoon steady at 43¾c for August.

OATS—No 2 active and 3@3¼c lower; closed at 32c for cash.

RYE—No 2 easier at 58@54c.

BARLEY—No 2 stronger at 69@69c for cash.

HIGH WINES—62c.

MESS PORK—Easier and closed at $13.37 for cash.

HOGS—Steady at $4@4.80.

CATTLE—Dull and easier at $4.50@5.37.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 4,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—6,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton in light demand with ¼@¾c decline for uplands; sales 736 bales at 19¾ c for middling uplands. Flour heavy and 5@10c lower, owing to the firmness of freights, which checks the export demand; receipts 18,125 bbls; sales at $4.65@5.30 for superfine Western and State, $5.40@5.85 for common to good extra Ohio, and $5.75@9.00 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing heavy and dull. Rye flour steady at $4.00@5.00. Corn Meal steady at $3.40@4.00 for western. Whisky steady. Wheat: receipts 66,655 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower, with a light demand, the scarcity of freight room and high rates checks exports; sales of 131,000 bush, including 30,000 Commercial at closing at $1.35; $1.40@1.41½ for old winter red and amber western; $1.40@1.43 for new do; $1.45@1.48 for fancy do; $1.40 for red Southern; $1.50@1.65 for white Gennessee and fancy Dichi; $1.37@1.45 for red and amber Southern; $1.40@1.42½ for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts 216,571 bush; market opened 1@2c lower, closing a shade firmer, with a good export and home trade and some speculative demand; sales of 235,000 bush at 63¾ @64c for inferior and common western mixed; latter choice closing good to choice, 65c; closing at 66c for prime; 70@71c yellow do. Receipts—Oats 54,000 bush and quiet but very heavy; sales 46,000 bush at 62@63c, western chiefly 62c and Ohio 63@70c. Hay rather more active and firm at $125 shipping; $1.30@1.60 retail lots. Hops quiet. Beef dull and heavy. Cut Meats with sales 60 bags Rio at 15¾@16c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c. Petroleum extra 14c for crude; 25c for refined. Total stock of grain in warehouse, July 31, 1871: wheat, 372,102 bush; corn, 1,233,643 bushels; oats, 162,067 bushels; rye, 68,665 bushels; malt, 185,,69 bushels; peas, 31,580 bushels. Provisions—Pork more active and easier for prime and prime mess; 1,000 bbls at $13.62@13.75 for new mess; $11.00@11.50 for prime; 12.00@12.75 for new prime mess; also 500 bbls of mess, eight months from December lot $13.50; 500 do one year from August lot $13.50; 500 do September $13.75; 750 do do $14.00. Beef dull; sales 60 bbls $10@13 for plain mess; $13@16 for extra mess. Beef hams inactive at $25@28; tierce beef nominal; $30@35 for prime mess and India. Cut meats quiet; 11@11c for hams; 9¾@9¾c for shoulders; middles quiet. Lard dull; sales 600 old tierces; 9¾@10¼c for steam; 10¾c for kettle rendered; also 250 tierces of August at 10¾c; 750 do September at 10¾c; 500 do October at 10¾c. Butter steady; 12@20c for Western; 15@23 for State. Cheese quiet at 7@11c.

Latest—Flour market closed heavy, with holders anxious to realize at decline; $5.45@5.90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat heavy under firmer freights, with $1.40 bees bid for No 2 spring afloat; one load of Duluth sold at $1.35, and $1.40@1.44¾ for winter red and amber western. Corn closed firm and in demand; 66c for prime mixed western afloat. Oats dull, with 66c bee bid for western and 68@70c for Ohio. Pork quiet and steady at $13.75 cash, and $14 for September. Eggs closed in fair demand at unchanged quotations; 23@24c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The market as yet exhibits no signs of animation in a general way, although there are daily movements in specialations, such as shawls and other classes of woolen articles, which, it is thought, is owing to the scarcity and high prices prevalent for raw material. Woolen shawls have opened comparatively low, and been handled freely by jobbers. All lines closed out early and agents can only be contracted for at an advance or at value. Cotton fabrics steady and firm, with works pretty well in hand for the season. Printing cloths having been extensively sold ahead, the productions passing from view in such large form in the loom, all offering held firmly at 7¾c for common, 7¾c for good and 7¾c for standard. Cloth prints not yet in full display, but all new styles of fancies offering held firmly at 11½c for popular grades. Ginghams are not yet fairly opened, nor prices properly fixed. Some sales of poorer styles have been made at 20c, but the better class of work will be closed for higher figures, in view of the rapid advance in prices of delaine wools.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Beeves number 8,125 for the week and 5,300 for to-day, and are exceedingly depressed, with a decline of ½@¾c; many are left unsold; there are 151 cars at Communipaw for the week, weighing from 1,500 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 7@7¾. Good to choice fat cattle, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 7@7¾. Good fat cattle, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, not only heavy, but fat and smooth, and these were sold at fancy prices, 6¾@7c. Good fat cattle, weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, and fair to medium at 6@6¾. There was no difficulty in buying good 1,000 to 1,200 lb steers at 6@6¼, and many of the latter would consider themselves No. 1, did not go above these quotations.

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CATTLE—Dull and easier at $4.50@5.37.

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SHIPMENTS—6,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton in light demand with ¼@¾c decline for uplands; sales 736 bales at 19¾ c for middling uplands. Flour heavy and 5@10c lower, owing to the firmness of freights, which checks the export demand; receipts 18,125 bbls; sales at $4.65@5.30 for superfine Western and State, $5.40@5.85 for common to good extra Ohio, and $5.75@9.00 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing heavy and dull. Rye flour steady at $4.00@5.00. Corn Meal steady at $3.40@4.00 for western. Whisky steady. Wheat: receipts 66,655 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower, with a light demand, the scarcity of freight room and high rates checks exports; sales of 131,000 bush, including 30,000 Commercial at closing at $1.35; $1.40@1.41½ for old winter red and amber western; $1.40@1.43 for new do; $1.45@1.48 for fancy do; $1.40 for red Southern; $1.50@1.65 for white Gennessee and fancy Dichi; $1.37@1.45 for red and amber Southern; $1.40@1.42½ for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts 216,571 bush; market opened 1@2c lower, closing a shade firmer, with a good export and home trade and some speculative demand; sales of 235,000 bush at 63¾ @64c for inferior and common western mixed; latter choice closing good to choice, 65c; closing at 66c for prime; 70@71c yellow do. Receipts—Oats 54,000 bush and quiet but very heavy; sales 46,000 bush at 62@63c, western chiefly 62c and Ohio 63@70c

HOME NEWS.

Union Railroad Ticket Office. For tickets apply to Max Schamberg, 163 Smithfield street.

Dress Goods,
Great Bargains. The last week of that Great Sale at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co's.
59 Market street.

Pittsburgh Division Sons of Temperance, will hold an open meeting on Tuesday evening, August 1st, at their hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue. All friends of Temperance are invited to attend. Good speakers will address the meeting.

Notice to Delinquents.—All parties in arrears for papers served by me, are earnestly requested to call at my place on Frankstown avenue, and settle their bills *at once*. By so doing they will greatly oblige.
WILL G. ANDERSON,
Agent, East Liberty.

Trampled by a Runaway Horse.

Mr. John Welsh, residing on Penn avenue, near East Liberty, met with a very serious and painful accident yesterday evening. It seems that a horse attached to a dray, used by one of the laborers on the improvement of the avenue became frightened from some cause and ran away. Mr. Welsh, unfortunately, got directly in the way of the flying animal and was knocked down and run over, receiving very dangerous injuries about the head and breast. He was carried into a house and a physician called in who dressed his wounds.

Dropped Dead.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Carolina C. Frick, who died suddenly at her residence, on Wylie avenue, near Congress street, Saturday evening. She was conversing with her son in a lively manner, when she suddenly fell to the floor insensible and died almost instantly. Dr. Umbstetter, who was called in, was of the opinion that death resulted from congestion of the heart, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Deceased had been subject to fainting fits, in some of which she had lain for three or four hours. She was about sixty-one years of age, and leaves a husband and a family of adult children.

Cutting Affray.

Two young men named John Lorraine and John Reno, got into a quarrel near Cemetery Crossing on the Pan Handle Railroad, in Chartiers township. It is stated that both the young men had been drinking. Knives were drawn and the result was that Reno was severely and dangerously stabbed. He received three or four severe cuts in the back, one of which the physician believes penetrated the abdomen, although only to a slight extent. He also received a glancing cut on the breast, extending round to the side. Dr. Walker, of Mansfield, was summoned and attended the injured man, and rendered every attention. He is of the opinion that, if the wounds form no unfavorable symptoms, the patient may recover. Lorraine has decamped.

Interesting to the Ladies.

There is nothing so perfect a piece of merit as popularity and this the *Wheel Sewing Machine* enjoys to the fullest extent. Its simplicity, ease of operation, and the perfect work it accomplishes, will recommend it to even the casual observer and have endeared it inexpressibly to those who use it, using the straight short needle, suuttle, self-adjusting tension, and the simplest and best machinery. It supplies a want long felt—a perfect machine with little machinery and doing an unexhausted range of work. The Wheel is sold on the monthly payment plan when desired. Full instructions are given and every care taken to render satisfaction, and machines are warranted for three years and a very complete line of attachments furnished without extra cost. Call and examine the Wheel at 116 Market street. JOHN BIGGERT & Son, Agent.

For cheap railroad and ocean passage tickets, foreign exchange, &c., call at MAX. Schamberg's office, 163 Smithfield street. Collections made in Europe.

Differential Calculus.

The Ninth ward, Allegheny, it will be remembered, was formed from a portion of McClure township. Ever since that time the proper division of the school property has been a mooted and vexed subject. Quite a vast difference of opinion seems to exist between the School Boards of the two district's regarding the value of the school property of each. The McClure board think their property is worth $9,000, and the Ninth ward $12,000—the very small difference of $3,000 between the two. On the other hand, the ward board puts theirs at $10,000 and the township at $10,500, and request that the little balance of $500 be transferred to their treasury.

At present there seems to be little hope of an amicable sett ement. The Ninth ward board held a meeting on Thursday evening, but took no definite action, although it is said decided disposition to maintain the ground already taken, was shown.

Larceny in Allegheny.

We have heard of individuals whose passion for carrying off the property of others was so strong, that they would even lay hold, in a burglarious manner of a red-hot stove. Now, we don't believe any such thing, but we do know of a case where three men entered a house and carried off a bureau and some bedclothes, while smaller articles of greater value were in the same room. One of the parties in Allegheny on Saturday night. David Craft, proprietor of a saloon on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, was busily engaged in drawing liquor, &c., to his patrons, when John and Jacob Mondershelid and George Atod slipped through the narrow house, and once carried off the articles above mentioned. David missed the goods in due time, and remembering the above-mentioned circumstances, lodged an information before Mayor Callow against the trio. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

Raid on Black Lane.

The citizens of some parts of Allegheny City, the district known as Pleasant Valley and that neighborhood, have been for some time loud in their complaints against a gang of ruffians—male and female—who frequent that part of the city, making night hideous. A posse of officers from Mayor Callow's force was dispatched to that quarter yesterday. They discovered a number of dens, which were made of rails and slabs, and roofed with leaves, straw, &c., which was the rendezvous of the ruffians. Two women, named Hughes, who had made a little fire and was engaged in cooking a few potatoes on a sauce pan, the officers ran up and arrested them, during their return that a prominent member of the Allegheny Fire Department was seen to steamer off at double quick time, and that they fired several ineffectual shots at him. There were no other parties about the place at the time.

For Railroad tickets to Chicago and all other foreign and local points, call at MAX Schamberg's, agent of the P. W. & B. Railroad, 163 Smithfield street.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending July 30, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health, by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Alcoholism, 1; Accident, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 2; softening of brain, 1; cholera infantum, 21; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; diarrhœa, 1; disease of stomach, 2; general dropsy, 1; dysentery, 6; scarlet fever, 2; wind colic, 1; fever of heart, 1; hæmorrhage, 1; inflammation of bladder, 3; inflammation of brain, 4; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of peritonæum, 3; inflammation of stomach, 4; inanition, 1; meramus, 2; measles, 2; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; puerperal hæmorrhage, 1; premature birth, 1; strangulation in labor, 1; ulcerations of bowels, 1. Still births, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 31; from 1 to 2, 7; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70; 1; from 80 to 90, 4.

Males, 43; females, 36. White, 78; colored, 1. Total, 79.

Revenue Cases Compromised.

District Attorney Swoope has received information that the following cases had been accepted by Commissioner Pleasonton:

United States vs. Scranton Water Works, charged with issuing six receipts without affixing stamps. Compromised on payment of $60 and costs.

United States vs. John W. O'Brien, charged with illicit distilling. Compromised on payment of $50 and costs.

United States vs. John P. Caldwell, charged with selling cigars without paying special tax. Compromised, defendant required to pay $1 67 as tax in addition to all costs and charges.

United States vs. Caspar Ruttger, charged with having liquor cask in his possession, the stamps on which had not been effaced. Compromised on payment of costs.

United States vs. P. J. Higgins, charged with illicit distilling. Compromised on payment of $50 and costs, the $50 to be received as specific penalty.

Don't travel before you have seen Max Schamberg, Railroad Ticket Agent, 163 Smithfield street, Uptown office for the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

A Thief For a Room-mate.

Oliver Gorman and Michael Nicholas are, or at least have been, room-mates. They jointly and together occupied a room at McDonald's Hotel, Penn street, near the Railroad crossing. Up till yesterday, they had lived in peace and harmony, not a ripple of disagreement or a wave of contention occuring to disturb the placid stream of their every-day life. But alas, their happiness could not continue thus forever! The love of sordid gain was too well developed in the breast of the Simon Legree. For him the gentle and fair charms which were paramount even to his fear of the law. Yesterday morning, as Gorman Nicholas before Alderman O'Donnell, Michael arose very early, while he (Gorman) was in a half sleeping condition, and dressed. Gorman further avers that he saw Nicholas handling the pocket-book of the prosecutor, but that he was too sleepy to more than notice the fact. He states further that when he arose he discovered that said pocket-book, which contained $8, was missing as also was the accused. The Alderman issued a warrant for Nicholas, who was soon arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing on Thursday.

Amusements.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The high appreciation of the splendid entertainments continually given at this very popular place of amusement, continues to be manifested by the overwhelming houses that greet Manager Trimble's really excellent troupe. We know of no place where more enjoyment may be had in an evening.

GRADY'S AMERICAN CIRCUS.—The management of this most excellent Circus must have been highly gratified at the very large audience which greeted them at their first appearance in this city on yesterday. The performance of the troupe was a most pleasing one and was commended highly by the appreciative audience who witnessed it. This is a first class show, in all its appurtenances and one well worth the price of admission. The attractions in the way of Riders, Leapers, Gymnasts, acrobats, &c., are altogether unequaled. The free balloon ascension is not among the attractions offered. Hundreds of people witnessed the daring ascent of Prof. Fisher, yesterday afternoon. We would advise our friends to go early, if they wish to secure goods seats.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Report of the Park Committee—Petition for Removal of the Railroad Track from Liberty Street—The Railroad Tunnel Ordinance—More of the Water Commissioners Contracts—Election Business, &c., &c.

SELECT BRANCH.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Pittsburgh Councils held their regular Semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Council Chambers, City Building.

This branch was called to order at 2:10 P. M., when the clerk called the roll. The following named members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Coffin, Donnelly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Herron-doeh, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Sculley, Thompson, Wainwright, Riddell, Wilson and Gross.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Mr. COFFIN—A petition for a wooden building in the First ward. Referred.

Mr. MCCUNE—Petition for a gas lamp at corner of Eighth street and Exchange alley. Referred.

Also, a petition for the removal of the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Liberty street. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. RAFFERTY, A petition from Mrs. C. L. Mason for damages caused by grading High street. Referred.

Mr. E. P. JONES, Report of viewers for opening Shady Lane. Accepted and laid over.

MR. AIKEN, A remonstrance against widening Shady Lane. Referred.

Mr. ISAAC JONES, A communication from City Attorney, asking for $800 in payment of assessments for water pipe, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant for the amount. Communication received and resolution passed.

Mr. LLOYD, A petition for extension of Fillmore street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, An ordinance for grading and paving of Forty-ninth street, from Butler street to Allegheny river. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. LAUFEMAN, A petition accompanied by an ordinance for grading and paving a portion of Collins avenue. Read three times and passed.

Mr. AIKEN, a petition for opening of Roup street from Wineb ddle's avenue to Rebecca street, accompanied by an ordinance. Ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that Councils go into joint session for the purpose of considering the ordinance relating to the organization of a Water Commission, and that the Controller be notified of the readiness of the Select Branch to meet that body. The motion was carried.

After the return of the Select Council to their chamber, the action of the joint session was announced.

Mr. BURGWIN presented the report of the Park Committee, which was laid over until next regular meeting, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PARK COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

Your Committee appointed the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871, to examine into the location and establishment of a Public Park respectfully report, that the Legislature at the Assembly to enable the city to procure ground for a Public Park has been duly enacted into a law [just as it passed Council, except that an amendment was added providing that no contract for the purchase of land should be finally consummated until submitted for approval to a vote of the citizens.

Soon after the act was passed your Committee caused notices to be inserted in the city papers to the effect that we were ready to receive and would duly consider any proposals and suggestions which might be presented to us in reference to the acquisition or proper location of a Public Park.

In response to this, only one location has been urged upon our attention, and as the result of our inquiries and our personal examination, we are of the opinion that this location is the only one which is at this time available at a price that would be acceptable to the people. This is the tract of land situate in the Twenty-second ward, at and between the forks of Four Mile Run. Not only do we give this location the preference, but we consider the city is eminently fortunate in having in its geographical centre a tract of four or five hundred acres so admirably adapted as this for the purpose of a Public Park, and at the same time of such a formation as to require comparatively little or no high a valuation upon them, say from $2,000 to $3,000 per acre, that with the moderate views of which we have reported, and the laws for its Park, we cannot recommend you to take any measures for locating it there. In conclusion we desire to say that we admire the ideal of level and rolling grounds for gardens, walks and drives, and also abounding with cliffs, ravines, water courses and groves of original forest trees.

By a remarkable formation it is cut off by deep ravines from any approaches on the part of furnaces and factories, while at the same time it is easily accessible from all parts of the city. It is within moderate walking distance of the Court House; a short branch of the Oakland Railway will reach it on one side, and a still shorter branch of the Connellsville Railroad will also reach it on the other by a ride of less than ten minutes from the Monongahela House. Boundary and key lines of the park could be run it by easy grade from Lawrenceville, and Forbes street, soon to be one of our most popular thoroughfares, will connect it with the east and west. Moreover, the City Engineer has informed us from a cursory examination made at our request, that broad drives with easy grades can be carried over the land to our desirable point.

Further and very important consideration connected with this location is that the very features of the land which make it so desirable for the purposes of a Public Park—its steep declivities and wild ravines, its rough and unequal surface, render it of so much less marketable value. Hes des this there are no improvements of any appreciable values, so that the city would have to pay for nothing that was not needed. At one individual owns nearly the whole of the land we have described, negotiations for its purchase, or in case of his refusal to sell, the necessary proceedings for its condemnation through the Courts would be greatly simplified. Your Committee do not dwell upon the necessity for a public park, especially for such a city as Pittsburgh. We take it for granted it was a feeling of this sort that led to our appointment. In those cities that have established public parks no measures have been more deservedly popular and no burdens more cheerfully borne. The official estimate is that ten million of persons visited the Central Park of New York during the last year. Philadelphia has recently added a magnificent domain to her already numerous parks, and citizens of Baltimore have declared that their recently established Park is the most progressive institution of their city. Even the small village of Allegheny, now the North Side, in its establishment met with some opposition at first, has now become the pride and boast of its citizens, not unfrequently to be heard that it is now drawing—in fact has drawn—from Pittsburgh, citizens of taste and wealth, who have settled out here and removed to the city.

One other locatiyn near East Liberty, which was much spoken of for a Park about two years ago, has been presented for our consideration without coming to any final conclusion as to whether we thought it desirable to locate a Park there or not. We thought it best to apply to the present owners of the land in question to ascertain at what price it could be obtained. Upon application, James A. Hutchinson) who thes held in trust the largest portion of it, informed us that about one hundred acres have been sold off in the center of this land—that valuable improvements have been erected there, and he considers its population for the next ten years to be quite an open question. Even if this did not close the matter, the owners of the tract would have to be compensated by the payment of such a high a valuation upon them, say from $2,000 to $3,000 per acre, that with the moderate views of which we have reported, and the laws for a